FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1845. [NO. 1454.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

MUSIC.

THE undersigned will give instructions on the PIANO FORTE AND GUITAR, in Fayetteville and vicinity, for three months. He will give the instructions at the residences of Ladies who may honor him with their patronage.

He will learn a Pupil to perform on the Guitar, accompanied by the voice, in the course of a Quarter's instructions.

His price is $15 per Quarter for instructions on either instrument. He can be found, when not engaged, at Mr. Samuel Mims's.

CHARLES PETERSHLIE.

April 7, 1845. 53-3w

☞ All kinds of REPAIRS done to Pianos, and no charge made without satisfaction is given.

LAFAYETTE LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

Agent of the Lafayette Livery Stables,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a supply of excellent Saddle and Harness Horses to HIRE; also two Sulkeys, one Buggy, and will in a few days have two more splendid Buggies to hire, on the following terms:—

For Horse, per day,	$1 00
Buggy, " "	75
Sulkey, " "	50
Horse and Buggy, (or Sulkey,)	1 50

Horses will be boarded on the following terms:—

Board, per day,	$0 50
" " week,	3 00
" " month,	10 00
" " year,	125 00

A two horse Carriage kept for the accommodation of those who may want passage to any place off of the regular Stage lines.

The Subscriber's experience in the above business, together with his complete stock of Horses and Vehicles, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all who patronize.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances will be attended to, if left at the Lafayette Hotel.

T. J. MIMS, *Agt.*

April 8, 1845. 53tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1845:—

A—G. Aitken, Milly Adkins, Dempsy Averitt.

B—William A. Banks, E. W. Bacon, J. W. Baker, Wm. Barnes, David O. Brown, Robert Bedsole, Hodway Bennett.

C—Barbara Campbell, Isabella Cauma, John A. Cameron, John Canan.

D—Jonathan Devil, Thomas Dun.

G—James Grimsley, Edmund Gilmer, John Graham.

H—Curtis Holland, Cilla Haws, Michael G. Hart, J. C. Holley.

J—D. D. Jones, Milley Johnson, John Johnson, Cyrus P. Johnson, Mary Jones.

K—Thos. S. Kirkman, Rob. H. Kershaw, Ezekiel King, Miss Barbara A. King.

L—Wm. Lumsden, James Lamb.

Mc—David G. McDuffie, John McMullen, Neill McQueen, John McLaurin, Wm. McDearmid, Malcom McAlpin, Archibald McLean, A. McNair.

M—Col. A. Murchison, Reuben Morgan, Daniel Mason.

P—Margeret Perry, George W. Powers, Cameron Price.

R.—Patsy Roberts.

S.—Henry Shepard, Hiram Smith, Caroline Simmons, Sam'l Shaw, W. D. Smith, A. E. Smith.

T—Newsum Terry, Matthew Taylor.

W—Robert Wilson, J. R. Worster, M. D., Bryant Wright, Penelope Ward, Willie Warrick, Neal Wilkinson.

[53-3w] JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Erasmus Love, *vs.* Richmond Love, Executor of William Love, dec'd; Walter F. Leak and Mary his wife; William L. Cole, and Ann Jennings.

ORIGINAL BILL.

THIS cause having been transmitted to the Supreme Court, by consent of parties, for trial, and the said Court having ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the parties, at such time as the Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County shall appoint, shall have all the Slaves which may be in their possession, or under their control, of the original stock or the issue of such original stock, as was bequeathed by William Love, Sen., dec'd, to his widow for life, &c., (except the Slaves divided in 1811, with their issue,) before the said Clerk and Master, at the Court House in Rockingham, and that the said Clerk and Master do divide the said Slaves, &c., and that the parties shall account before him for the hires and profits of the said Slaves since the death of Mary Love, deceased, by them respectively had and received.

The said parties are hereby notified to have the said Slaves, with their increase, before the said Clerk and Master of Richmond county, for such division and to account for the hires and profits of the same as aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on Monday the 2d day of June next.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

53-6w] JOHN W. CAMERON. *C. M. E.*

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batriste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 192 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Dispers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and cl'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, and a large assortment of Prints, Balzorines and Silks, very handsome; Bombazines and Alpacas; rich Cachemion Shawls; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Mitts of all qualities; Gentlemen's Satin Scarfs and Cravats; Silk and Marseilles Vesting; Drap-de-ta, Gambrooms and Linen; Silk Hose and half Hose; Silk Handkerchiefs; superior Needles and Pins; Bleached and Brown Shirtings; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades; Straw, Florence and Lawn Bonnets; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats; also fashionable Beaver Hats.

Also, 3000 pairs Shoes & Boots,

assorted; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line, too tedious to mention. As the above Goods were purchased at reduced prices, we will sell very low. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine our Goods and prices.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

March 24, 1845. 51-6w

New Fancy Dry Goods.
CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting of new and fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as Cobaltines, Organdies, Charlatines, and Barages; black, colored, figured and Satin stripe Balzorines; Paris blue Chine ditto, and a variety of other new styles. Also, super blue-black and black Bombazines, De-Lains and Alpacas; Printed and Lace Stripe Lawns; Muslins and Jaconets, &c.

For Gentlemen—Cassimeres; Drap-d-Etc; Linen Drillings and Gambroons; Vestings; Neck Handkerchiefs, and superfine Satin Scarfs.

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and colored Gloves, (prime article;) white and black Silk Gloves and Mitts. Linen and Cotton ditto; Ladies' fine plain and hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, (Thread Cambric;) together with Straw Goods of all descriptions; Napolitan, Lace and Hair Bonnets, (latest Spring fashion;) Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers, of the finest kind; fine Baskets; Silk Cravats and Points; and a variety of other Goods not mentioned. Call soon and see, as the above Goods will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ North East corner of Market Square.

March 31, 1845. 52-6w

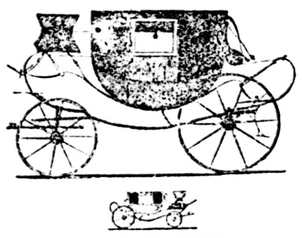
Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats, plain Straw and Florence Bonnets.

JUST received by the late arrival of the Steamer Fayetteville from Wilmington, a fresh supply of the above articles, of the latest style, which will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 18, 1845. 50tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.

March 28, 1845. 52-3m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will extend to the 15th May—and after that time Pupils may be entered for any portion of the remaining *Quarter*, as may be convenient.

February 25, 1845. 47-tf

D. McLAURIN

HAVING associated with him his brother, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. & W. McLAURIN.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
WILLIAM McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 50tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore, for sale at a reduced price.

Books, Music, Quills, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Alexander's Bible Dictionary; D'Aubigne's Reformation; Pilgrim's Progress, fine copy; Etiquette for Ladies; Ditto for Gentlemen; Beckland's Physiology; cheap Quills; a small lot of new Music; School Books, Blank Books, &c.

Jan'y 14. E. J. HALE.

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.

Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.

Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.

Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.

Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

John B. Kelly *vs.* Roderick Murchison.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick Murchison, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 50-6w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

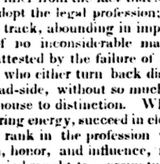
$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

NOTICE.

MY WIFE SUSANNAH LONG has left my bed and board without my consent: This is, therefore, to notify all persons that I will pay no debts of her contracting—not even for necessaries, as a sufficient support has already been provided and set apart for her separate use.

EDWARD T. LONG.

Richmond County, March 1, 1845. 49-6wpd

HOW TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE,

Or the way Thomas Jefferson Jenkins got a Start in the World.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MAJOR JONES'S COURTSHIP."

Now published in advance in the "Spirit of the Times," from the "Chronicles of Pineville," a new work now in the press of Messrs. Carey and Hart of Philadelphia.

In our country the Law *is* the high-road to preferment. That there is no question about the truth of the proposition in the minds of our 'promising young men,' we may infer from the fact that so large a portion of them adopt the legal profession; but that is a rough, uneven track, abounding in impediments and obstructions of no inconsiderable magnitude, is a truth equally attested by the failure of so many brilliant geniuses, who either turn back discouraged, or faint by the road-side, without so much as reaching the half-way house to distinction. While a few, by dint of persevering energy, succeed in elevating themselves to that rank in the profession which brings with it wealth, honor, and influence, many a 'mettlesome blade' is brought to a premature edge upon the legal Blackstone, only to corrode and rust in oblivion.

Such miscarriages must be accounted for on the principle that 'larnin' isn't sense,' and their frequent occurrence but serves to illustrate the truth, that a certain amount of mother wit is quite as requisite a qualification in a lawyer as in a scissors-grinder.—For what is knowledge without wisdom! Napoleon might have possessed all the military knowledge of his day, and fought his battles by diagram, and prosecuted his campaigns by theory, but without the popular talents by which he was enabled to put his great political machinery in motion, and to direct and control its action in detail, Europe would have remained undisturbed, and himself unknown to fame. So might Thomas Jefferson Jenkins have read Blackstone and Chitty, and Coke, and all the legal writers from Justinian down, and stored his head with legal lore, until there had been nothing left to learn, and still remained in poverty and obscurity, had he not possessed the tact, genius, common sense, or whatever you choose to call it, which enabled him to turn his acquirements to account.

But before we proceed further with our sketches, it is proper that we should give the reader a formal introduction to our hero, whose claim to the appellation *abnormis sapiens*, we hope to establish by the relation of a few prominent incidents in his career. Imagine yourself, then, dear reader, *vis a vis* with a tall, slight-made young gentleman, in shabby genteel, with straight, light hair, deep-set grey eyes, white eye brows and freckled face. This is Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, Esq.; and now that you know him by sight, we will proceed to relate the incidents aforesaid, trusting that he may, notwithstanding his uncomely face, grow in your favourable regard as you become better acquainted with the character.

* * * * * *

Thomas Jefferson Jenkins had learned enough of the world to know that, go where you will, appearances go a great ways,' and he resolved to put the 'best foot foremost,' and to win by a show of consequence, all who might not be capable of appreciating substantial merit, trusting to the practice of that 'fidelity and prompt attention to business' which he had announced upon his card, ultimately to gain the confidence of that portion of the community who were not to be taken by mere *ad captandum* means. Accordingly, he engaged board at the hotel, hired a smart servant, and rented an office on the square, over the door of which he placed a sign-board, inscribed with gilt letters—

'THOMAS JEFFERSON JENKINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.'

Upon a baize-covered table he spread his writing apparatus, with a few books and such loose pamphlets and periodicals as wouldn't stand up endwise on his shelves, which latter were conspicuously posted, and presented the appearance of being well filled—the best bound volumes being exposed, while the curtains carelessly hid from view those that were not there. Determined to be Jef. Jenkins no longer, but to sustain the character of Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, Esq., in a becoming manner, he at once assumed an air of professional dignity, and mingling but little with the most reputable men in the village, kept the crowd at such respectful distance as to avoid all risk of incurring the penalty of that maxim, which, to relieve it of its triteness, has been rendered—'too much familiarity breeds despise.'

Of course the advent of such a young gentleman, in such a village, was a matter of considerable interest to the inhabitants, and served for a theme of speculation, wonderment, and inquiry, for many weeks. The men desired to know whether he was a Clarke or Troupeman—the old ladies wondered if he was rich, and the young ladies thought he wasn't handsome 'a bit.' Some were curious to know whether he was 'any relation to the Jenkins of——,' and whether his family were *respectable;* but the question never once entered their heads whether the young man possessed any claim to their consideration on his own account. Be it said, however, to the honor of Pineville, these latter querists comprised but a meagre portion of the community, consisting only of a limited circle of would-be aristocracy, who, destitute of intrinsic merit themselves, affect to despise it in others, while they bestow all honor upon mere fortuitous advantages; which fools may inherit and ignorance acquire.

Such a sign-board as our hero's had never before been exhibited in Pineville, and there was much speculation among the children and the negroes, as to what the stranger had to sell; and it was not unfrequent that he was disturbed in his studies by inquiries for salt, iron, molasses, or some other of the leading articles, by people from the country, who had never dreamed of a "squire's office having a sign to it.' But when our hero appeared at the door, in his office gown, backed by such an array of books and papers, and blandly informed the enquirers that they were mistaken in the place, that his was a law-office, and directed them across the street, where they would find whatever they wanted in the grocery line, the intruders left him with feelings akin to awe, and thereafter lost no opportunity of adding their mite to the current gossip about the strange young gentleman. It was rarely that 'Squire Jenkins was seen in the street in the day, and while the young men of the town held their nightly court about the hotel door, to talk over the news of the day, and regale themselves with idle jokes and anecdotes, he sought the companionship of his book, and often when the last villager retired to rest, the light of the young 'squire's solitary lamp still shone from his office windows.

By these and various other wise expedients, Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, Esq., managed to keep a good head of public opinion in his favor. But what of that, if it did not "bring grist to the mill?" Popularity would not pay board-bills and washerwomen, and he began to apprehend a crisis in his affairs, unless he could fall upon some expedient whereby to replenish his finances. Thomas was a practical philosopher, and was not given to hope against reason—he knew that manna had not rained from heaven within his recollection, and he had no more idea of fees falling into his pocket by chance, than he had of being made chief justice within the year. Thus far he had no client. True, he had been applied to for advice in a few simple cases, and had drawn a few instruments of writing, such a deeds, bills of sale, and notes of hand, for his neighbors, but these slight services had been solicited of him in a neighborly way, by persons who did not expect to pay anything just for a sheet of paper and a few minutes' labor, and he was under the necessity of docketing such services under the head of "one good turn deserves another"—which, with most people, means,—"when you don't intend to pay your money, it is expedient to discount your benevolence."

But, as we have intimated, Thomas Jefferson Jenkins' finances were getting alarmingly low—the lare at his landlord's table began to taste as if it was'nt paid for, his best coat was becoming threadbare at the elbows, and his slumbers were nightly disturbed by apparitions of haggard washerwomen, extending their shrivelled hands, and with shrill discordant voices demanding payment for the last dozen: and every day but settled the conviction deeper in his mind, that some means *must* be speedily adopted to bring him into a more lucrative practice. Long hours he sat cross-legged in his arm chair, and with chin in rest, mused over the cheerless prospect, and yet no ray of promise dawned upon his desponding hopes. He would have suffered a moderate battery of his own person for the privilege of making out the case in court, and was sorely tempted to commit some breach of law himself, in the hope that by his defence he might create a diversion in his favor.

In this painful perplexity of mind, as was natural enough for a young man of his temperament, Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, Esq., contracted a habit of——whittling! which led him to frequent the large white-pine box, which Mr. Harley, in accordance with the universal custom of country merchants, had placed in front of his store-door, for the accommodation of the whittling loafers of the village. One afternoon, while sitting upon the aforesaid box, all the faculties of his mind engaged in serious deliberation as a committee of ways and means, and his knife running freely into the soft pine, his attention was arrested by the whickering and restive movements of a little half-starved, sway-backed, blind poney, that stood by the horse-rack, attached to a small cart, in which were a few small paper bundles and a large stone jug, stopped with a corn-cob. The establishment belonged one Josiah Perkins, of Ticklegizzard settlement, who, in company with his wife and two or three of his neighbors, had visited town that day, on a trafficking expedition. Their stock in trade, consisting of a few dozen eggs, as many pounds of butter, and a few quarts of whortleberries, had been disposed of, and the proceeds expended in the purchase of sundry articles of prime necessity, such as home-pun, rum and tobacco, and the party were now mustering for the purpose of taking their departure for home. But Si Perkins, as he was familiarly called, was missing, and while his wife was in anxious search of him, Boss Ankles and Bill Sweeny, who comprised the balance of the party, were busily engaged in talking politics, over a half-pint measure which Mr. Harley had judiciously thrown out as a bait for their future trade.

Desperate cases prompt desperate remedies—and as it was not easy to surmise in what way advantage could possibly accrue from such an expedient, our hero conceived a mischievous design upon the innocent and unsuspecting poney, which he resolved at once to put in execution, trusting to chance and his own ingenuity to turn the consequences to the advantage of his own especial interests. Accordingly, he seized the first favorable opportunity—when the confusion of voices within was loudest—to conduct Si Perkins's marketing equipage, unobserved, to the rear of the store—then opening the large old-fashioned cellar-door, he backed horse and cart into the cellar, and hastily throwing into the cart a few of the first articles upon which he could lay his hands, reascended, closed and fastened the door after him, and quietly resumed his seat upon the box.

He had not long been reseated when Si Perkins—who had been discovered by his wife at the grocery on the opposite side of the square, while in the act of negotiating the preliminaries of a fight about the Troupe treaty—made his appearance and passed into the store to take a parting leave of Mr. Harley. But Mr. Harley had stepped out, and it was while waiting that gentleman's return, that the observant Mrs. Perkins made the astounding discovery that the "cretur" was gone!

'Thar, now, Si,' said she, 'you see what comes of your projectin' about town, when you ought to be gwine home. The horse and cart is done gone, and every thing in it!'

Si hastened to the door, and raising his slouched hat from his eyes, took a brief survey of the street in every direction—then turning to his wife, with a countenance expressive of the most painful anxiety, he inquired—

'Did you put the sperits in, Nancy?'

'To be sure I did, and the truck, too,' replied his wife.

'Well, now!' exclaimed Si, 'you is done it!—here's a business! But that's always the way with you—ther's everlastin'ly something happenin' whenever——'

'Si Perkins!' exclaimed the little sharp-visaged woman, darting at him a glance from her small black eyes that would have dislocated every bone in his body had he not been accustomed to its infliction. 'Yes,' she resumed after a pause, during which Si's heart ceased to beat, 'you better hush layin' it on me! —I wonder if I wasn't tramposin' all over the place to find you—and whar was you when I found you?—round to that 'bominable grocery, tryin' to kick up a fight 'long with Bill Pilcher—and you may thank me that you's got eyes left in your dratted head to look for yer blind horse!'

That speech was enough for Si, considering its source, and he at once set about searching for the missing horse and cart. The balance of the Ticklegizzard party bearing in mind that there was a jug of rum in the case, were prompt to lend their aid.

Away they scattered in every direction, inquiring of every body they met if they had 'seed any thing of a blind horse and cart, with a jug in it?' But all their efforts were vain,—they could get no tidings of the objects of their search, and one after another they returned to the store, to report the result of their investigations and to take counsel as to what course was to be pursued. Mr. Harley, who had returned in the mean time, was of opinion that the animal had gone home, and that there was no occasion for giving themselves any further uneasiness about the matter.

But Si Perkins knew better than that—

'Who ever heard,' said he, 'of a blind horse gwine home, six miles, all alone by himself?'

'That's a fact,' remarked Boss Ankles, it aint in natur for 'em to do it, no more'n it was for my hat and shoes to went off by 'emselves that time. Somebody's tuck that horse, Si Perkins, you may depend.'

'Yes,' added Bill Sweeny, 'and that licker's as clear a gone as ever was.'

'But who upon yearth, could went and stol'd em right here in broad daylight, 'thout nobody seeing 'em?'

'Never you mind that,' said Boss Ankles, 'there's plenty of meanery and shecoonery in this town to do any thing.'

Just at this stage of the deliberations, our hero, who had been all the while intently engaged in carving the pine-box upon which he sat, affected to overhear the conversation of the anxious group that was assembled near the store-door, and to become interested in the subject of their investigation. Approaching them he inquired—

'Was it a little sun-burnt sorrel horse?'

'Yes,' answered two at once.

'With a bobtail?'

'Yes!'

'In a small cart with a new body?'

'Yes, with a jug in it,' answered a trio of voices, while the whole party gazed with eager expectation into the face of the interrogator.

'Well,' said our hero, 'I saw such a horse and cart standing hitched to that rack, not more than fifteen minutes ago, and my opinion is that the horse could not have got loose without help.'

'To be sure it couldn't,' remarked Si, 'for I hung him hard and fast, myself.'

'But even if he might have got loose,' resumed our hero, 'it is not probable that he could have got out of sight so quick.'

'That's a fact,' said Boss Ankles, 'and we've looked all over town for 'em.'

'But, gentlemen, did you follow the track of the cart? that would, if taken in time, most certainly lead to your property.'

'Well, bless my soul!' exclaimed Perkins, 'why didn't we think of that before! Come on, boys—the 'squire's got more sense than all of us put together—come on, and we'll see where old Button's been tuck to.'

The minute the whole party were pursuing the track of the cart, which they trailed round to Mr. Harley's back lot, through the gate into the yard, and up to the cellar-door. In another minute the door was opened, and Si Perkins had just succeeded in urging his half-famished tackey up the steps, when Mr. Harley's clerk, who was in the back room at the time, attracted by the noise, thrust his head out at the window, and saw the cart driving away from the cellar with certain articles of unsold merchandise. Shocked beyond measure at such a high-handed proceeding, Mr. Van Scoik rushed into the front store exclaiming—

'Mr. Harley! Mr. Harley! do you think them Ticklegizzard people aint out in the back lot, carryling off our goods by the cart-load!'

'The d—l they are!' exclaimed Mr. Harley, leaping over the counter and hastening out, followed by his clerk and the few persons that were in the store.

Our hero joined to see the fun, secretly exulting at the success of his scheme, and whispering to himself—

"Now whether he *sue* Perkins,
Or Perkins him, or each do *sue* the other,
Every way makes my gain!"

The party with the horse and cart were making their way across the yard to the street, when the astonished merchant and his friends came upon them.

'Stop that cart! you infernal scoundrel!' exclaimed Mr. Harley.

Si would have stopped the speaker's mouth with his fist, but that it required the active employment of both his hands to guide the movements of his affrighted nag. However, his tongue was free, and with it he gave Mr. Harley as good as he sent, until the latter ordered his clerk to seize the reins of the animal. This movement caused others on both sides to interfere, and a scuffle ensued, in which, amid a torrent of oaths and imprecations, the cart was overturned, Mr. Harley's face badly scratched and some of his hair pulled out by Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Van Scoik's spectacles broken across his nose, and other slight damages done to sundry persons. It is uncertain how the affair would have ended, had it not been for the timely arrival of 'Squire Rogers, who promptly commanded the peace.

'Oh, yes,' exclaimed Si, as he and his friends were busied in righting the cart—'dadfetch your everlastin' pictur—you was certain they was gone home, was you'—and you wouldn't give yourself no more trouble about 'em. You audacious old swindlin' cus! But I'll have the law of you—I'll show you how to steal people's horses and carts agin!'

Mr. Harley, still panting from the effect of his encounter with the woman, stood in a sort of bewilderment, pointing to the articles which lay strewed upon the ground—

'Just look,' said he, 'at the bacon and things that scoundrel was carrying off!'

'Oh, you old thief-o'-thunder, you need'nt try to turn it off that-a-way. I always thought you wasn't none too good to steal, but now I've got pint blank proof agin you.'

'Well, I always had a good opinion of Mr. Harley, though I have learn a deal of talk about him,' said Boss Ankles. 'But this looks monstrous 'spicious, that's a fact.'

'Oh, I'll give my Bible affydavy that he stold the horse and cart, and hid 'em, and wouldn't tell what they was,' added Bill Sweeny.

'Yes,' said Mrs. Perkins, 'and he ought to go to the penitentiary this very minit—the old squinch owl—so he ought.'

While Mr. Harley and his clerk were busied in removing the bacon and other articles that had been taken from the cellar, the Perkins party regained the street, where, after a brief consultation, it was determined to prosecute Mr. Harley for stealing, and in order to prevent any miscarriage in the business, to employ the young 'squire of whose sagacity they had recently had such convincing proof, to conduct the case.

Accordingly, a warrant was issued by 'Squire Rogers, summoning Harley forthwith to appear before him, to answer to the charge of larceny, upon the complaint of Josiah Perkins.

There had been a dearth of incident in Pineville for some time, and the various exaggerated reports of the affair that had given rise to the prosecution—which soon spread throughout the town—had the effect to assemble a considerable concourse of people at the magistrate's office to witness the proceedings. Like most men, Mr. Harley had his enemies as well as friends, and, as is usually the case in small villages, friends and foes took opposite sides, and the matter began to assume the character of a party question. While some were shocked beyond measure at the proceeding, and did not hesitate to express the opinion that Perkins was himself the thief, an equal number was as ready to credit the accusation against Mr. Harley; in which opinion their judgments were fortified by the sudden recollection of numerous transactions in the past history of that gentleman, which they never had been able to reconcile with their own notions of honesty and fair dealing.

But to proceed with the case of

STATE *vs.* ABSALOM HARLEY.

Mr. Harley having made his appearance, and the witnesses being all in attendance, 'Squire Rogers proceeded with due formality to make the necessary preparations for entering upon the discharge of his official duties. Having arranged his books and papers (comprising a Digest of the laws of Georgia, a copy of the Bible, an Almanac for the year, and a half-quire of foolscap paper,) upon the table before him, he wiped his spectacles with his handkerchief, and placed them deliberately astride of his nose—then assuming an air of judicial gravity, for which his face was most admirably adapted,—and which, in the honest man's opinion, was a highly important

function of the magisterial office,—he ordered Snipe, the constable, to bring a fresh pitcher of water—after which he announced that he was ready to proceed in the investigation of the case.

At the request of the magistrate, Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, Esq.,—who, with a considerable number of legal books, occupied one end of the 'Squire's table—rose and read the warrant. Mr. Harley listened with an air of incredulous unconcern, which, by the unprejudiced, was considered as strongly indicative of his innocence, but which the opposite party regarded as the brazen faced insolence of case-hardened guilt.

'Absalom Harley,' said 'Squire Rogers, in a very solemn and imposing manner, 'you have hearn the charge agin you—is you got any answer to make to this court?'

Mr. Harley was about to speak, but, unfortunately for him, could not resist a laugh at the ludicrous position in which he found himself. Such conduct would have prejudiced a better cause—

'Silence in the court!' exclaimed the outraged magistrate. Then leaning forward and gazing fiercely in the face of the prisoner, until his eyes became green with venom, he continued—'Is you laughin' at this court, sir?—this court did'nt come here to be laughed at, not by no kinds of character, sir. This court are the law of the land, sir—and no kind of character whatsomever has a right to make game of the law, sir——'

'Why, Rogers, I'm——'

'This court aint name Rogers, sir—this court don't know nobody but the law—this court are a regular constitutional authority, and aint irresponsible to nobody but justice and the laws of Georgia.'

'But I meant no disrespect to——'

'Silence, sir—this court don't disrespect nobody out of the law—this court, sir, are a court, and don't know who's guilty till they prove themselves innocent according to law, for this court are blind out of the law—and don't know nothing.'

'That's a fact,' interrupted Harley, adding in an under-tone—'and it is useless to multiply words, for this court are a d—d fool!'

'Is you gwine to answer the question of this court?' peremptorily demanded the 'squire, too much enraged to hear the concluding remark of the prisoner. 'Is you guilty or not guilty?'

'Of course I'm not guilty,' replied Harley, who, by this time, had come to understand that he had nothing to expect from 'this court,' but what he might be entitled to under its strictest construction of the law; and he now began to feel some degree of solicitude in a matter which he had first regarded as perfectly ridiculous.

'Well, sir, we'll see about that,' said the 'squire, in a severe tone. "Squire Jinkins you may proceed with the case.'

All eyes were immediately turned upon the young lawyer, who, rising gracefully from his seat, after a slight effort to clear his throat, proceeded to open the case. The angry altercation that had just taken place, had served to show him the weak side of the official dignitary whose favorable regard it was of such vital importance he should gain, and he had like to have commenced his address with 'most potent, grave, and reverend seignor,' but apprehending that he might possibly over-charge the old gentleman's vanity, he contented himself with a less magniloquent phrase—

'May it please this very honorable court,' remarked our hero, 'this is a case of simple larceny, in which my client, Mr. Josiah Perkins, a worthy citizen of this county, appears as prosecutor against Absalom Harley, merchant of this place. The particular circumstances of the larceny, we will, with your honor's permission, proceed more fully to set forth and substantiate to the satisfaction of this honorable court, by good and sufficient testimony. Your honor will please to swear Mr. William Sweeny, Mr. Boss Ankles, Mr. Josiah Perkins, and Mrs. Nancy Perkins.'

'Squire Rogers rose from his seat with the stately gravity of a high-chancellor, and after instructing the witnesses with which hand, and how they should hold the book, administered the oath in the most solemn and impressive manner. Si Perkins and Bill Sweeny grasped the volume firmly and kissed it resolutely, while Boss Ankles, whose lips had, perhaps, never before come in so close contact with truth, but had often sipped from Mr. Harley's pint measure, turned quite pale and cast his eyes to the floor. Mrs. Perkins had been in a pet all the afternoon, and saluted the 'calkskin' as a toad catches flies—so quick that few saw the operation.

The prosecutor was then examined.

'Mr. Perkins,' said our hero, 'you will now please to state to this honorable court, all the particulars in relation to this transaction.'

"Zactly, 'squire, that's jest what I want to do.—Well, you must know that Nancy was wantin' some little fineries, and the childer's clothes was gettin' monstrous raggedy, and——

'Please confine yourself, Mr. Perkins, to the matter under consideration,' interrupted the prosecutor's counsel.

'Jes so, 'squire, that's what I'm comin' to—and the baby had the rickets, and wanted some doctor's stuff, so Nancy was at me for up'ards of a week to put Button in the cart and come to town with her and——'

'Very well, Mr. Perkins, after you came to town, you went to Mr. Harley's store to trade?'

'To be sure we did, and bought a heap o' truck, and some things he did stick it to us monstrous in the price, and Nancy said to me, ses she——'

'Never mind what Nancy said, Mr. Perkins.—Where were your horse and cart while you were trading with Mr. Harley?'

'Bless your soul, they was right out before the door, tied hard and fast to the horse-rack. But I jest want to tell you what a audacious rascal he is. Ses Nancy to me, says she, 'Si——'

'Never mind, Mr. Perkins, we will endeavor to make that appear presently. When did you first miss your horse and cart?'

'Well you see, after we was done buyin' the things, I went over to the grocery a bit, to see Sam Culpepper, 'bout a pair o' plough lines what his nigger feller borried last Spring, and——'

'Very well, that's enough about the plough-lines. But when you came back——'

'Zactly, when I come back to the store, drat the horse and cart was to be seen anywhar about—and Nancy, she come after me to go home, and ses she to me, 'Now Si——'

'This court can't hear *what* Nancy said!' interrupted 'Squire Rogers, turning abruptly to the witness.

'Well,' resumed Si, raising his voice to the highest possible pitch—'Nancy ses to me, ses she, there, now——'

'Silence! shet your mouth!' commanded the enraged magistrate—'This court's got as good ears as any man, but they aint for to hear no old woman's gabblement, 'thout it's under oath.'

'But, 'squire, I thought——'

'Hush your mouth. I tell you! You haint got no business to think in court. This court don't qualify no witness to think. Now, sir, go on with yer statement, and don't be a circumlocutin all over God's yeath, or this court'll find a way to substract the truth from you, sir.'

'His honor is right,' resumed our hero. 'A witness should confine himself to facts only. You will, therefore, proceed, Mr. Perkins, to inform this honorable court, in as brief manner as possible, how and where you recovered your property.

'Which?' inquired the mortified prosecutor.

'Please inform his honor where you found the horse and cart.'

'Why, down in Ab. Harley's cellar.'

'Did Mr. Harley show them to you?'

'That he didn't. He said he didn't know nothing about 'em, but 'lowed they was gone home, and after I and Ankles and Sweeny looked every whar for 'em and couldn't find 'em no whar, we tuck the track of the cart and follered it right up to the cellar-door.'

'Was the door closed?'

'Well, it was. It was shet down tight, and the iron bar put over the thing what holds it, but wasn't locked.'

'Well, what followed, Mr. Perkins?'

'Why, jest as soon as me and Sweeny opened the door, old Button he whickered at us, and I went down and brung him out, and we was carryin' him out of the yard, when here comes old Harley and that long-legged feller, Van Squoik, and kicked up a terrible rumpus, and skeered the horse, and upset the cart, and like to mashed every thing all to flinders.'

'Do you live in this county, Mr. Perkins?'

'Yes, sir, all my life.'

'Where and when did this transaction take place?'

'Why, over thar at the store, not more'n a hour ago.'

'Very well, Mr. Perkins, you can stand aside.'

The substance of his testimony having been written down by his counsel, it was duly subscribed to and re-affirmed by the prosecutor, after which it was submitted to the honorable court:

Mrs. Nancy Perkins was next examined.

'You will please to state, Mrs. Perkins,' said the counsel for the prosecutor, 'what occurred to-day at Mr. Harley's store, after you had concluded your purchases.'

'Why,' remarked the little sharp-visaged woman, in a peculiarly emphatic and rapid manner, 'after, the things, was all done, wrapped up, and, paid for, Si, he 'lowed, he'd, jest step across, the square, a bit, while I, put 'em, all in, the cart, and, got ready, to go, home. Well, after he was gone, Mr. Harley's man (now, I'm jest a-gwine to tell, the whole bisness, jest as it was,) he tuck Ankles, and Sweeny, into the back room, and, gin 'em some licker, and, thar they, was, drinkin', and runnin on, with all manner, of nonsense, while I, waited and waited, for Si, till, I was completely, done out. Bimeby, Mr. Harley, he 'lowed, I'd better, go after Si, if I wanted him, to go home, to-night; so I went, and, found him, over, to the grocery, and, when we come back, the horse, and cart, was gone, and, after we looked, everywhar, for 'em, we found 'em, hid away, in Mr. Harley's cellar. And, that's, the whole, truth, about it.'

Sweeny's testimony fully corroborated that of the prosecutor, and though Ankles was more cautious than the rest, and was extremely careful to state nothing positively, but only 'according to the best of his knowledge and belief,' the weight of his evidence went to strengthen the presumption against the prisoner.

Mr. Harley declined asking the witnesses any questions, and having none to adduce in his own behalf, he relied for his defence solely upon the deficiency in the evidence as made out by the prosecutor. He reminded the honourable court that there was no evidence before it that implicated him in the slightest degree, and expressed a confident hope, that though false statements had been made under oath, by the prosecutor, for the purpose of covering his own guilt, no one in the community in which he had lived for many years, would believe him guilty of the charge preferred against him.

There was a moment of breathless silence, while our hero was arranging his notes and authorities preparatory to making his maiden speech. 'Squire Rogers condescendingly turned his benign countenance upon him, as he thus addressed the court—

'May it please your honour—I doubt not but that your honour has participated with me in the utter astonishment with which I have listened to the defence set up in this case,—if, indeed, it may be called a defence. I am as yet young in the practice of the law, but I trust sir, that if I should, like your honour, live to grow gray in legal experience, I will never again witness such a miserable exhibition in a court of justice. Why, sir, what is the defence relied on in this case?—simply the alleged inconclusiveness of the testimony on the part of the prosecution. And let us see what this testimony is. We have proven, by three respectable witnesses, that the horse and cart of my client were at a certain time standing before the prisoner's door, that he decoyed two of the witnesses into the back room of his store, and afterwards persuaded the other witness to go in search of her husband—that while she was absent the horse and cart were taken, and that after the prisoner had denied all knowledge of them, they were traced to his cellar, where they were found, secreted away and out of sight. Now, I would ask your honour, what further testimony, short of positive proof of the actual caption, would the prisoner have us introduce into this court, in order to establish his guilt? But, may it please your honour, I am willing to throw aside all concurrent circumstances—in themselves more than sufficient to establish the larceny,—and rest the validity of my client's cause simply upon the fact of the *possession*, under the circumstances in which we have shown it to this honourable court. By reference to the books we will find that, *ita lex scripta est*—to constitute the offence of larceny, it is necessary that there should be a caption and asportation, with a felonious intention, of the goods of another. Now, may it please your honour, the *possession* of goods or chattels, which have been taken from another person having a right to them, without his consent, and unaccounted for, is *prima facie* evidence of the caption and asportation, with felonious intent. In other words, if a man be in *possession* of goods or chattels under such circumstances, the law requires him to account for his possession, which it thus regards as presumptive evidence of larceny, applying the maxim, *'stabitur presumptioni donec probitur in contrarium.'* (Here the honourable court's mouth unconsciously dropped open to the fullest extent.) And if he fail to account for this possession by other testimony than his own, he must be convicted. This sort of presumption, may it please your honour, is more or less recent. The more recent the possession, the stronger the case. For these well-established principles of law, I need hardly refer this intelligent court to East's Pleas of the Crown, 656; Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 290; 2 Starkie on Evidence, 840; Addison's Reports, 320; Archbold's Practice, 76; and numerous other learned authorities. Nor need I occupy the time of this honourable court by applying these principles to the case under consideration. I will, may it please your honour, only remark in conclusion, that we have abundantly proven the *possession* of our property by the defendant without our knowledge or consent, and as he has utterly failed to account for that possession, the honourable court is bound to presume that he took the property *animo furandi*, and to commit him accordingly.'

If there were any doubts resting on the mind of 'Squire Rogers before, this speech, so replete with complimentary allusions to this honour's sagacity, and abounding with legal terms so utterly beyond comprehension, had the effect to disperse them at once, and to irrevocably fix his conviction of the prisoner's guilt.

After a moment's silence, during which 'Squire Rogers looked unusually wise, he thus delivered the judgment of the court.

'Absalom Harley, you is committed by this court, to the amount of five hundred dollars for your appearance to the next honourable Superior Court.'

While this decision gave evident satisfaction to a large number of the persons present, there were yet some who regarded it as wholly unjust, notwithstanding the able arguments of counsel. And as Mr. Harley had before intimated his intention of prosecuting Perkins, he was now strenuously urged to do so by his friends, who suggested that as he had fallen under the displeasure of the magistrate, his true policy would be to employ the young lawyer—who it was evident to all, had won a high place in 'his honour's' favorable regard—to conduct the suit.

It required much persuasion to induce Mr. Harley to adopt this latter suggestion. After what had just taken place, he felt much more like seeing Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, Esq., 'to the d—l,' as the saying is, than giving him a fee. But, on being reminded of the utter hopelessness of his case unless he should succeed in overcoming the prejudices of 'Squire Rogers, and being assured by uncle Hearty, that 'Lawyers is like shot guns, and hits whoever they's pinted at, 'thout any malice prepens,' he waived his objection, and consented to employ the same weapon against Perkins which that individual had so successfully directed against himself. Accordingly, through his friends, he approached our hero on the subject, who he found not only perfectly willing to advise him in his case, but, as he expressed it, extremely happy to have an opportunity thus afforded him of proving to Mr. Harley, the total absence of any thing like feelings of personal hostility, on his part, towards him.

After hearing the evidence upon which Mr. Harley relied to sustain the prosecution, our hero remarked that the *gist* of the action was unquestionably the same in both cases, and that though it was not usual in the practice, for a gentleman of his profession to prosecute his own client, and by doing so he might possibly expose himself to the unjust sarcasm, *irus et verba locunt*,' yet, under the circumstances, he did not think that his opinion given *super subjectam materiam*, in the first case, ought to operate as a bar to prevent his acceptance of a fee in the one now about to be brought; adding, that he had not a doubt but that he could, from the evidence, convict the whole Ticklegizzard party of the offence of *larceny from the house!* Mr. Harley was delighted at the prospect of wreaking his vengeance upon those who had sworn so lustily against him, but conscientiously reminded his counsel that the goods were taken out the *cellar*—to which our hero replied, that that fact was perfectly immaterial to the issue.

Accordingly, while 'Squire Rogers was transcribing the form of a bond from the Georgia Justice, in the case of "The State vs. Harley," our hero was busily engaged in drafting the necessary papers in the new prosecution.

Immediately upon the decision of their case, the Ticklegizzard party had withdrawn, in boisterous triumph, to their cart, where, with numerous friends, they made a desperate attack upon the contents of the stone jug. Si Perkins, who was unusually elated on the occasion, made a speech from his cart-body.

'Boys,' said he, 'I can tell you what it is—that 'Squire Jenkins is a leetle bit the smartest man in these parts! Did you ever hear sich a speech? And the way he knows the law from old Moses up, is perfectly 'mazing'. Why, he can talk more sense in a minute than old Rogers can understand in a coon's age. And what's more, he's my candydate for the next Legislater, agin old Nippers or anybody else.—Hurra for Jinkins!'

'Three cheers for Jinkins!' shouted the crowd unanimously. 'Hurra!! hurra!! hurra!!'

'Stop, boys, for a *sentiment!*' exclaimed Bill Sweeny, with the jug in his hand. 'I give you old Ab. Harley—

> He thought he was monstrous smart,
> To steel Si Perkins' horse and cart—
> But Lawyer Jinkins has tuck him into tow,
> And now to the penitentiary he will go!'

A loud hurra followed the delivery of Bill Sweeny's impromptu, which had not entirely died away, when Constable Snipe made his appearance in their midst, with the warrant for Perkins, Ankles and Sweeny—Mrs. Perkins having been omitted by courtesy of the prosecutor.

The summons of the 'squire came upon them like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, and their hearts quaked with fear while the shout of triumph yet lingered upon their lips. The jug was immediately called in, the corn-cob replaced in its neck, and the party, attended by their astonished friends, repaired to the magistrate's office. 'Squire Roger's surprise at the strange proceeding had, after our hero's brief explanation, somewhat subsided, and he was prepared to receive the new culprits with his wonted calm and dignified composure of manner.

After some little preliminary arrangement, 'his honor' announced that he was ready to proceed in the investigation of the case of,

STATE *vs.* JOSEPH PERKINS, WM. SWEENY, AND BOSS ANKLES.

The proceedings were formally opened by the reading of Mr. Harley's affidavit, to which the prisoners listened in utter amazement, and when the usual question was propounded, they unanimously declared themselves 'not guilty of no sich doin's.' But what was their surprise and consternation, when they beheld their late counsel, Si Perkins' own candidate for the legislature, rise and state the case on behalf of the prosecution—

'This, may it please your honor,' said our hero, 'is a case of Larceny from the house, which differs from the case which has just been so ably decided by your honor. In this case, the goods were taken from the enclosure of the prosecutor. Though this circumstance alters the grade of the offence, the principles of law by which the case is to be decided are precisely the same, and if we can establish the *possession* before this honorable court, by good and sufficient testimony, it will then devolve upon the prisoners to account for that possession, in default of which we will be entitled to a committment. We will now, may it please your honor, introduce testimony to prove—1st, the possession by Perkins, and 2d, the participation of Ankles and Sweeny in the felony, as principals in the second degree. Your honor will please to qualify Absalem Harley, Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik, and Jonathan Hearty.'

The witnesses being sworn, Mr. Harley was first examined.

Prosecutor's Testimony.—'Prisoners had been trading at witness's store when witness returned from the post-office, understood that prisoners had lost their cart—saw no more of them for some time—was spelling Mr. Hearty a pair of suspenders when clerk informed him that prisoners were in the back yard carrying off his goods—witness ran out to stop them—met them coming with the cart from the cellar—prisoners were all in company—ordered Perkins to stop—prisoner refused, and Sweeny said he would break witness's d—d old pate if he touched the cart—there were several sides of bacon, one coil of bale-rope, two pieces of bagging, and one iron tea-kettle in the cart at the time, all the property of witness—when clerk caught the bridle of the horse, Ankles and Sweeny interfered—the cart was overturned, and witness recovered his property with great difficulty—the transaction occured to-day, in this county—witness is a citizen of this county.'

The testimony of both the other witnesses fully corroborated the statement of the prosecutor. On the part of the defence, the prisoners adhered to their former statement, denying any knowledge of the goods alleged to have been stolen.

Counsel for Prosecution.—'May it please this honorable court, as it is growing late I will occupy your honour's time but a few minutes in arguing a case which, I doubt not your honour will agree with me, is too plain to admit of argument. I will only remark that in this, as in the former case, the possession proven is not satisfactorily accounted for by the testimony of the prisoners; which, in the absence of positive proof, the law holds to be presumptive evidence of the felonious intention. The fact that the prisoner Perkins *might* have gone down into our cellar to recover his horse, does not authorize the presumption that he gathered up our goods and carried them off in his cart by mistake; nor is the *asportation* in the slightest degree purged by the subsequent surrender or abandonment of the goods, even though the possession was but momentary. (See 1 Hawkins, c. 53; Leach, 267; Hale, 533.) However, not doubting but that your honour will at once perceive the striking similitude of the cases, so far as the *possession* is relied on, I will leave your honour to adopt the maxim, *res judicata pro veritate accipitur*, and pass to the other branch of the testimony, by which we seek to involve the prisoners, Ankles and Sweeny, as principals in the second degree. A principal in the second degree, may it please your honour, is a person who is present aiding and abetting the fact to be done, and in the proof it is only necessary to show that he was near enough to lend his assistance in any manner to the commission of the offence. (See 2 Starkie on Evidence, 6; Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 615.) Now, may it please your honour, we have shown the prisoners not only to have been present at the time, but, by their own admission, to have been actively assisting the principal, Perkins, in the commission of the larceny. We, therefore, most confidently ask of this honourable court, the commitment of the prisoners.'

'Squire Rogers mustered up his sluggish intellect and took a profound view of the case. It *did* look like a rather wholesale business to commit both parties. But the evidence was conclusive, and after the law had been so ably expounded, he felt that it would be sinning against light and knowledge to give any other judgment in the case, than that so confidently asked of 'his honour,' by the young prodigy of legal knowledge who had conducted the prosecutions. Accordingly, the prisoners were duly committed.

By this decision our hero won new laurels. The Harley party were not less extravagant in their applause than the Ticklegizzard party had been, and now all parties joined in extolling his talents, and in pronouncing him unquestionably the ablest lawyer in the state. True, the sudden change in relationship which had taken place, had the effect to somewhat abate the ardour of Si Perkins' friendship—but if he loved 'Squire Jinkins' less, he feared him more, which, with him, was an impulse quite as strong, and subjected him more readily to the controlling influence of our hero.

With some little difficulty, the Ticklegizzard party were enabled to obtain bail; after which they pushed the war upon the brown jug to the death, and then started for home, in a glorious flow of spirits.

Thus matters rested until near the time for the sitting of the Superior Court, when both parties began to feel a little uneasy, and both applied to 'Squire Jenkins to defend them. But our hero magnanimously declined being retained on either side, and not only re-established himself in the good opinion of both parties, but at the same time successfully covered his own intrigue by setting on foot a negotiation for a reconciliation which resulted in a mutual agreement not to prosecute—both parties conceding that there certainly must have been some mistake in the matter.

From the day of the trials, the name of Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, Esq., spread far and wide throughout the country, 'a terror to all evil doers,' and a tower of strength' in almost every law case. Business came in from all sides, and fat fees rewarded his numerous triumphs. His politics were in the minority in the county, but by his influence his party soon gained the ascendancy, and, rising with it, his aspirations after political promotion were speedily gratified by a successful competition with Mr. Nippers for a seat in the Legislative Council of the State.

His talents——(did we hear the reader yawn?)

'Then tell thou,' say we—but hadst thou not crossed us, thou shouldst have heard how he grew in the favour of the ladies—how the young ones admired and the old ones praised him—how he fell in love with a poor orphan girl, who had been swindled by her guardian out of a large estate—how he sued for and recovered the fortune and married the young lady—what a talk it made in Pineville—and how (after she had got her property) every body thought she was handsome—and how the respectable people always knew that she had been brought up a lady,—and how happily she and 'Squire Jenkins lived together—and how many and what beautiful children they had—'with many other things worthy of memory, which now shall die in oblivion, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave.'

RHODE ISLAND.

The result of the election may be thus stated in a nut-shell:

Jackson's (Liberation) maj. for Governor	105
Dimon (Law and Order) for Lt. Gov.	417

All the rest of the Law and Order candidates for State offices elected.

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Law and Order	20	42	62
Dorrite	11	24	35
	9	18	27

Three vacancies exist in the House which will undoubtedly be filled by Law and Order men, increasing the majority to 30 in Grand Committee.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

The Dorrites have gained nothing by the election except their personal gratification at the defeat of Governor Fenner, whose name has always been a terror to them, and who, under the most trying circumstances, has administered the Government with signal ability and fidelity, and with a single eye to the interest and honor of Rhode Island. The Dorrites have gained nothing; and even the liberation of Dorr, which they put forth as the only issue, is not a step nearer by the election of Mr. Jackson. This question is to be decided by the General Assembly, which has a strong Law and Order majority in both branches; and it will be settled in precisely the same way that it would if Governor Fenner had been re-elected. The powers of the Governor are exceedingly limited, and that of pardoning criminals is not among them. The appointment of all the State officers belongs to the General Assembly, and the Governor can do nothing of himself. And, besides all this, Mr. Jackson agrees with them only on one single question, and that a question over which he has no control—the unconditional liberation of Thomas W. Dorr; and he only accepted their nomination on the condition that they would repudiate all their principles and surrender or profess to surrender the essential element of Dorrism, the right to alter the Constitution in any other way than according to its own provisions.

Washington Irving.—Mr. Irving is beloved wherever he is known for his amenity of manners and kindness of heart, and his reputation might be almost termed universal. He is not only popular and admired in the gorgeous halls of palaces, but his writings have reached the hearts of the common soldier in his barracks and the poor man in his cabin. We have heard an anecdote which illustrates the truth of the latter part of this remark. Upon his last visit to the south of Spain, Mr. Irving took *Gibraltar* in his way. It is one of the regulations of that military post that no one shall be admitted within the gates after a particular hour in the evening. The vessel in which Mr. Irving was a passenger had dropped anchor in the harbor after this hour; but, being wholly unacquainted with the above mentioned rule, and anxious to leave the narrow limits in which he had been so long pent up, and tread once more upon the gad earth, he landed and asked for admittance of the soldier upon duty. The sentinel politely but decidedly refused: whereupon Mr. Irving handed him his card, with the request that it might be left with the proper authorities, so that in the morning no delay might occur in admitting him. The soldier looked upon the card, and then raising his hat, "Sir," said he, "*are you Washington Irving of America;* are you the author of the 'Sketch Book' and the 'Tales of the Alhambra?'" Mr. Irving replied, in some surprise, "I am." "Then," said the sentinel, "you may enter. I know that I shall be pardoned for admitting *you*."—*National Intelligencer.*

Intelligence was received here last evening of the death of young Coleman, the ingenious inventor of the "Æolian Attachment" to the piano forte. After selling his patent-right in this country for upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Coleman went to England, where his improved piano forte was exhibited less than three months since at Court. The Queen and Prince Albert expressed their approbation of it in the most flattering terms; and the inventor found little difficulty in disposing of his patent-right in that country for a munificent sum. With wealth and honors, which he had fairly won by his own genius and perseverance, he returned home in the last steamer but one, delighted with his visit to Europe, but more delighted to find himself once more on his native soil. A few days since, while on a visit to his father's family at Saratoga, he was taken with quinsy sore throat, and on Saturday evening he expired. Mr. Coleman was a native of Nantucket, and for some years was a professor of accordion-playing, occasionally exhibiting his skill on that instrument at museums and other public places.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.

A Petrified Apple.—The Indiana (Penn.) Register says: "We were shown last week by Dr. Stewart, of this borough, a petrified apple, which was found some time since in Armstrong township, in this county, immediately beneath where stood a large tree, which bore fruit precisely similar in shape and appearance to this apple. It has changed into a sand stone of whitish cast, and is truly a beautiful and perfect specimen of petrifaction. Upon one side of the apple there is a small spot, which seemed to have commenced to decay, and its color has changed to that which is usual upon rotten fruit, which appearance it still retains, and is as hard and full at that particular place as upon any other portion of the apple. From this it would appear that the quality of petrifaction has the same effect upon decayed that it has upon undecayed matter."

THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.

The movements of the New York *Empire Club* at Washington and elsewhere, have been pretty faithfully chronicled, and the public have not been left wholly in the dark as to the character and past attainments of the men who constitute this Club. It appears that on Wednesday last, Rynders the Captain, and McClusky the Lieutenant, figured at Waterford, N. Y., in superintending the election in that township. The Captain and a select delegation from New York, had been commissioned to repair to that quiet village, and look after the interests of Empire Club politics. Of course disturbance was created. The gallant Captain made an assault upon an estimable citizen, (we take the particulars from the Albany Evening Journal) on account of remarks which that citizen had made respecting the Locofoco party. A row ensued. The Captain was liberal in oaths, and his brother and McClusky entered upon the work of fighting, and it seems were both knocked down; the latter was thought for a while to have received a fatal blow. Some on the other side were severely struck. After carrying the wounded in, the indomitable Captain rushed into the crowd, with a drawn bowie knife and cocked pistol, and ordered them to disperse. Many left the scene of excitement; but some were rather tardy, and the gallant Captain fired his pistol at an innocent, unoffending man. Fortunately, the ball did not take effect. The excitement here became intense, and the courageous leader of the Empire Club wisely left the scene of action. He is said to have retreated through a back window, and escaped by a private conveyance.

We give these particulars thus fully because Mr. Ryanders appears to be the hero of a certain political party, and is looked upon as a leader. Mr. Polk received him most graciously at the Presidential Mansion. In the city of New York he leads the processions, and is a kind of standing master of ceremonies. He appears to have been received and acknowledged by general consent as the right kind of a man for the prominence above described. It is well, therefore, to know the movements of so distinguished an individual somewhat particularly. He may yet be a candidate for the Presidency. We trust, however, that the Grand Jury of the county will indict him, and that he will take his time in the State Prison. This may add to his heroic character, and give him higher claims on his admirers, but we would allow him the full advantage.

North American.

A 'Sucker' Office Seeker.—A correspondent at Washington furnishes the Knickerbocker with the following laughable sketch:

'Dickens might draw some laughable caricatures from the live specimens of office hunters now on hand here. The new President has just advised them all to go home and leave their papers behind them, and such a scattering you never saw! One fellow here from Illinois, was introduced to a wag, who he was told had great influence at court, and who, although destitute of any such pretensions, kept up the delusion for the sake of the joke. The sucker addressed the man of influence something in this wise: 'Now, stranger, look at them papers. Them names is the first in our town. There's Deacon Stiles; there aint a pioneer man in all the country; and there's John Rogers, our shoe maker; he made them boots, and a better pair never tramped over these diggins. You wouldn't think them soles had walked three hundred miles of Hoosier mud, but they have though, and are sound yet. Everybody in our town knows John Rogers; just you go to Illinois and ask him about me; you'll find out how I stand. Then you ask Jim Turner, our constable, what I did for the party; he'll tell you I was a screamer, at the polls. Now I've come all the way from Illinois, on foot too, most of the way, to see if I can have justice. They wanted me to take a town office to home, but I must have something that pays beforehand; such as them chargees they call'em. I haint got but seven dollars left, and I can't wait; just get me one of them chargees, will ye? Tell the old man how 't is—he'll do it. Fact is, he must; I've aimt the office; d—d if I haint.'

Mr. Benjamin Bashe died at Greensborough, Vermont, on the 21st ultimo, at the extraordinary age of *one hundred and fifteen years*. He was a native of Old Swansey, Massachusetts.

Hard Times.—This cry, which is general at all times, seems to have more of reality in it *now*, than ever before, since our remembrance. It is almost impossible to get money for any thing, and collecting seems out of the question. The universal answer is—"I have no money—can't collect!—can't collect!" Our Merchants all unite in saying, that they never saw any thing to compare with the present gloomy prospects.

But where is it to end, and what is the remedy, we hear asked on all sides? The best that we know of, and the only remedy at present, is to *work harder* and *spend less*. This may be disagreeable advice, but it is none the less valuable or wholesome, on that account. And like advice generally, nine out of ten will turn up their noses at it.

Raleigh Register.

The Dismal Swamp is on fire; and the dry weather, of which we have had an uncommonly long season, having absorbed and evaporated the water and reduced the spongy earth and its incumbent coat of decayed vegetation to the consistency of tinder, the fire rages furiously. It commenced on the highland in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp Land Company's depot, near Suffolk, and, descending into the Swamp, swept along both sides of their Canal to Lake Drummond, destroying all their shingles and a large quantity of fire-wood belonging to individuals. It crossed the line of the railroad at a place where there were some half a dozen cords of wood put up by the road's side, in the consuming of which a sufficient heat was created to communicate the fire to the sills of the railroad, which would have been considerably injured but for the timely arrival of the cars, when the hands of the train set to work and extinguished the fire. The fire is still raging, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage it may cause in the destruction of lumber, firewood, and timber.—*Norfolk Her.*

To Southern Physicians.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson's PRACTICE, a new work, by the distinguished Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston. 2 vols. Price $6.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

April 14.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 2.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 3.—Schrs. Henry Chase from Philadelphia, Enterprise from Bermuda. 4.—Brig Four Brothers from New York. 7.—Brig Oneida from Philadelphia, Br. brig Jabez from Bermuda; Br. schr. Kate from Bermuda. 8.—Schr. Benj. Harrison from Hyde county. 9.—Schrs. George & William from Boston, Pemaquid from do. 10.—Schr. Statira from Bath; Barque Dunlap from St. Thomas.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, 4th Apr

There is mischief going on with respect to ... tion of which the country is kept in ignorance ... if the administration can have its way, will ... in ignorance until it is too late to interpose ... dy. Mystery indeed is now one o... the great ... government, and in this republic, where it is ... times boasted there are no secrets, and that ... thing is above board in political transactions, ... preserved the most studious and systematic ... and secresy, as to measures of the highest ... the whole people.

It is under the impression that you are ... to learn from any one of your ordinary correspon... at Washington, the great position of the Texas ... tion, that I address you this letter. Without ... preface then I state as certain—*First*, that a ... agent has been sent to Mexico to feel about ... whether there be any chance, or any mode of ... ing diplomatic intercourse with that country. ... person, whose position more resembles that of ... than of an authorised commissioner, is of a ... to be avowed or disavowed at pleasure, and ... ing to circumstances. His name is *Porrett*, ... gonian by birth and once a Dentist. He ... Mexico many years ago, turned farmer or ... there, did a bad business and became a bank... For a time he was American Consul there—... turned out and finally left Mexico with very ... the respect or regard of those among whom he ... He has a wild claim for indemnity, for some ... wrong, amounting it is said to a million or ... dollars—and this is the personage, lacking both ... acter and discretion, who is chosen for the ... renewing or pointing out the way for renewing ... interrupted communications with Mexico.

Secondly. Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, late P. M. ... whom the papers chronicle as on his way with ... family to Kentucky, is in fact on his way to ... as confidential agent of the administration, to act ... *Charge d'Affaires*, Mr. Donaldson, in persuading ... authorities and people of Texas to accept the ... of annexation offered by the joint resolution. Of ... Wickliffe's general capacity and discretion you ... judge—but it may be news to you that this gentleman ... has been heard to declare, that in his opinion, the ... nexation of Texas would dissolve the Union. ... even he accepts a special and confidential agency ... the express purpose of insuring annexation.

Thirdly. The Administration is taxing to the ... termost the powers of the Secretary of State. ... Buchanan, (powers by the way more overrated ... those of any man of note in the nation,) in an attempt ... to vindicate towards foreign States, the conduct ... the United States in relation to annexation.

Of the accuracy of these facts you may be sure. ... Of their influence and bearing upon the interests ... the country, and especially the humiliating attitude ... in which the mission of Mr. Wickliffe places us ... supplants to Texas, double supplants, by an ... try and an extraordinary agent. I assume not to say ...

I have discharged what seems to me a duty of ... triotism, in communicating the facts to you—... through you to the public, leaving comment and ... cidation for others.

The Alexandria Gazette says:—Our ... formation from Washington is that the num... ber of applicants for office in Washington ... continues and increases.

Eggs, and Poultry.—Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report, embracing a vast amount of agricultural information, says it is supposed that there may be annually consumed in the United States 1,400,000,000 of eggs; and averaging the value at 6 cents the dozen, this would amount to $8,000,000. If we allow an average of five chickens, or rather kinds of fowls, a year to each person, at a cost of 12½ cents average, including turkeys, geese, ducks, &c., this will amount to more than 97,500,000—equal in value to $12,000,000 annually; making the aggregate value of the consumption of poultry, to say nothing of the amount which might be added for the feathers. It is said to have been ascertained that half a million of eggs are consumed every month in the city of New York. One woman in Fulton market sold 175,000 eggs in ten weeks, supplying the Astor House each day with 1000 for five days and on Saturday 2500.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mr. Caudle has remained down stairs till past one, with a friend.

"A pretty time of night to come to bed, Mr. Caudle. Ugh! As cold, too, as any ice. Enough to give any woman her death, I'm sure. What! I shouldn't have locked up the coals, indeed? If I hadn't, I've no doubt the fellow would have staid all night. It's all very well for you, Mr. Caudle, to bring people home; but I wish you'd think first what's for supper. That beautiful leg of pork would have served for our dinner to-morrow—and now it's gone. *I* can't keep the house upon the money, and I won't pretend to do it, if you bring a mob of people every night to clear the cupboard.

"I wonder who'll be so ready to give you a supper when you want one; for want one you will, unless you change your plans. Don't tell me! I know I'm right. You'll first be eaten up, and then you'll be laughed at. I know the world. No, indeed, Mr. Caudle, I don't think ill of every body; don't say that. But I can't see a leg of pork eaten up in that way, without asking myself what it's all to end in if such things go on! And then he must have pickles, too! Couldn't be content with my cabbage—no, Mr. Caudle, I won't let you go to sleep. It's very well for you to say let you go to sleep, after you've kept me awake till this time. *Why* did I keep awake? How do you suppose I could go to sleep, when I knew that man was below drinking up your substance in brandy and water? for he couldn't be content upon decent wholesome gin! Upon my word, you ought to be a rich man, Mr. Caudle. You have such very fine friends. I wonder who gives you brandy when you go out?

"No, indeed, he couldn't be content with my pickled cabbage—and I should like to know who makes better—but he must have walnuts. And you, too, like a fool—now, don't you think to stop me, Mr. Caudle; a poor woman may be trampled to death, and never say a word—you, too, like a fool—I wonder who'd do it for you—to insist upon the girl going out for pickled walnuts. And in such a night, too—With snow upon the ground! Yes; you're a man of fine feelings, you are, Mr. Caudle! but the world doesn't know you as I know you—fine feelings, indeed! to send the poor girl out, when I told you, and told your friends, too—a pretty brute he is, I'm sure—that the poor girl had got a cold and chilblains on her toes. But I know what will be the end of that; she'll be laid up, and we shall have a nice doctor's bill. And you'll pay it,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1845.

Mr. John McArn, whose foot was unfortunately crushed under a rail road car at Philadelphia, on the 20th ult., died in that city on Monday night the 7th, in consequence of that injury and others about the breast, received at the same moment.

Mr. McArn was a native of Richmond county, but for some 25 years past had been a merchant of this town, in which capacity he had acquired wealth, and had ever maintained a high character for probity.—He was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church in this town, of which he was a very liberal supporter, and an exemplary member. We doubt if he had an enemy in the world.

The Spoils.—"There is not," said the late Mr. Legare, in a speech delivered by him in New York in 1839, "among the most odious maxims of Machiavelism a sentence so replete with cold-blooded and accursed wickedness—more stupid in shameless and sinful profligacy—more utterly inconsistent with the dignity of government or the obligations of the social state, than that which has been ascribed to a person who has held a high office in New York, (Gov. Marcy) 'To the victors belong the spoils.' In no collection of the data of systematized malignity, in no record of the ravings of those bold, bad men who have regularly trampled on their fellow citizens as if they were predestined dupes and slaves, is there a sentence more infamous than this, which *represents the powers and dignities and trusts of a great nation as plunder and booty*, to be won as by a camp of bandits or a crew of pirates. Let it once be adopted and carried out, in the nation, and who could foretell the consequences."

This odious piratical maxim, which former Administrations have been afraid to enforce to any great extent in the South, is gradually making its way even here. We have heretofore announced the removal of the Collector of the Port of Ocracocke, and now we are compelled to add the following list at Wilmington:

Changes in the Wilmington Custom House.—A. M. Laspiere, Inspector, in place of R B. Potter, removed.

Wm. J. Price, Boarding Officer, in place of R. F. Brown, removed.

James Burch, Special Deputy Collector, in place of John A. Davis, removed.

Wm. B. Jones, Guager, in place of L. Mallett, removed.

All those removed are Whigs. We never heard otherwise than that they discharged their duties in a faithful and competent manner. Their successors are of course of opposite politics.

Dr. DeRosset, Sen., has been removed from the post of Health officer for the Port of Wilmington, by the new (Locofoco) Board of Commissioners of Navigation, and Dr. Wm. A. Berry appointed in his stead.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Besides these, we learn verbally, that Gen. James Owen, Naval Officer of the Port of Wilmington, has been removed, and a Mr. Peden appointed in his stead.

The Newberman states that even the Keepers of two Light Boats in that part of our coast have been removed, for the crime of being Whigs, and two Locofocos appointed in their stead.

At Savannah, Geo., Wm. B. Bulloch has been appointed Collector in place of Gen. Edward Harden.

At Baltimore, the Postmaster, Naval Officer, Navy Agent, Appraiser, and District Attorney, were all removed on one day, and Polk men put in their places.

Such is the progress of this detestable system of Proscription for opinion's sake.

In the last Standard we find a most unfortunately-timed article in relation to Gen. Dockery, (who, with all the affectation of contempt which the Locofocos pretend to feel for his "intellect and sensibility," occupies no small share of their attention.) It was published on the very day that we published the letter denying any agency of Gen. Dockery in the preparation of the article in controversy, or any knowledge of the compliment paid to himself, until he saw it in print in the Independent; and yet the Standard writer asserts that the "charge has been *proved* upon Gen. Dockery, the late Senator from Robeson county, of puffing himself in an article which he furnished the Independent."

These Locofocos have certainly a most summary and convenient method of "*proving*" their statements. They have never offered a particle of *proof* on the subject; but one or two of the Locofoco papers have boldly *asserted* the falsehood, and thereupon it is said to be *proved*, though all the proof is the other way.

The same writer goes on to say, that

"When Gen Dockery was called upon by Col. Wheeler to know if he wrote the article as Mr. Loring said he did, which contained also some offensive matter reflecting on the moral integrity of that much persecuted Treasurer, he admitted under his own hand that he wrote the article."

We have turned to the Standard of Dec. 24, 1844, in which the correspondence between Wheeler and Gen. D. is published, and we find nothing there to warrant the writer's assertions, either that Mr. Loring said that "Gen. Dockery wrote the article," or that Gen. Dockery "admitted under his own hand" any such thing. He could not admit what was well known to others besides himself, to be untrue.

It is needless to pursue this subject, which we have only now adverted to for the purpose of exposing once more the system by which the Locofocos propagate their slanders, and pretend to "prove" them. We have Gen. Dockery's denial, substantiated by proof from the actual author of the article. Against these, no "proof" whatever has been or can be presented,—always excepting the bald assertions of certain Locofoco papers and writers.

THE ORPHEAN FAMILY, had highly respectable audiences in this place, notwithstanding there was another attractive exhibition on the same evenings. The Raleigh Register speaks very justly of them as follows:—

"These interesting strangers have left us, but the melody of their sweet voices still rings in our ears.—Those of our citizens, who omitted to hear them, have lost an opportunity that may not again occur to them. It is so seldom we find simplicity of character and real private worth, associated with great professional celebrity, that it is no wonder they are favorites wherever they go. We are almost tempted to believe, what a gentleman of Richmond wrote to his friend here, viz: "that one of them is an *impostor;* for pretending to be simply a vocalist, he carries a *trombone* in his stomach, and makes believe he is singing; whilst one of the Ladies conceals a little octave flute in the roof of her mouth, as you will discern when she sings the Tyrolese march."

FROM TEXAS.—The Red River *Republican* learns from gentlemen direct from Texas, than the most populous settlements through which they passed were in a fever of joy at the passage of the Annexation Resolutions. When the news reached San Augustine, cannon were fired and public meetings were held in celebration of the event.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We are glad to see that Col. Wm. W. Cherry has been nominated in Bertie and Northampton counties, as the Whig candidate to fill Mr. Rayner's seat in Congress—the latter having declined a re-election.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Hon. David S. Reid has been nominated for re-election by Locofoco meetings in Ashe and Caswell counties.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The party in Union county has, sure enough, nominated Mr. Fisher in opposition to Col. Barringer.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The wrangling of the Locofocos in this District, (some of whom are anxious for the re-election of Arrington, the late member, and others go for Toole, and others yet for Clarke,) has brought to light a fact of some interest, which is disclosed by one of the party who is opposed to Arrington, as follows:—

"What has been Mr. Arrington's public course? During the first session of Congress, continuing for six months, domestic cares detained him at home for five months. Yet Mr. Arrington, at the end of the session, goes on to Washington and demands and actually receives pay at the rate of $8 per day for the whole six months—$1200 more than he was entitled to. Was this *Democratic*? Was it honest and faithful to his trust? Does it become a Democrat to abuse the Tariff, for a small tax on his sugar or his broadcloth, and then turn right round and cram his pockets with the very money raised by this Tariff—or to preach economy to the people, while he is silently helping himself most extravagantly; to denounce the spoils of office, while he is fattening on the spoils of the Treasury? The law of Congress gives to every member, in so many express words, $8 for every day *he serves*—unless detained by his own sickness. Yet Mr. Arrington leaves Washington city and stays at home about 5 months, in good health, and then goes back and charges for 150 days he did *not serve*. The absence was bad enough, but to charge for it was the very height of injustice—to charge for one's own neglect. At that rate, going to Congress would be a pretty speculation—remain at home all the session, but a few days, attending your own business—save board bill and then receive full pay."

AN HONEST OFFICER.—Twenty years ago, it was a rare thing to find a dishonest public officer. Within a few years past it has been rather rare to find an honest one. The system of Proscription, of "rewards and punishments," of awarding to the "victors the spoils" of office, which was established by the Jackson Administration in 1829, and seems to be regularly entailed upon all future Administrations, is doubtless the main cause of the sad change, and of the existence of that army of defaulters, (not a *standing* army,) of whom Swartwout, Boyd, Harris, Price, &c. were the leaders, with whom the country has been cursed.

In the midst of so much roguery, it is pleasant to find an officer, who has held his post for some 14 or 15 years, and who, on his voluntary retirement, is able to make such an exhibit as the following. It is pleasant also to claim such a one as a North Carolinian. Gen. Mallett is a native of this town:—

POST OFFICE, Providence, April 1, 1845.

To the Auditor of the Post Office Department:

Sir,—From the period of my appointment to my resignation, which occurs on and after to-day, the gross receipts at this office from all sources have been $284,652 03

I have heretofore from time to time sent forward to the department and now retain duplicates of vouchers for the sum of $284,451 14

The balance found on closing the books last night is 200 89

$284,652 03

This balance I have deposited in the Government Bank, and herewith enclose the cashier's certificate therefor.

Some errors may have crept into an account of such magnitude; if, therefore, on comparing my statement with the books of your bureau, any discrepancy may be found, I will esteem it a favor to be apprised of it at your earliest convenience.

Please address me 71 Pine street, New York, as that will be my future place of business.

I am, respectfully,
E. J. MALLETT, *late Postmaster.*

M. D's.—At the late Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, 164 gentlemen received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Among them were the following North Carolinians:—

Spencer D. C. Armstrong, Littlebury W. Bachelor, Jas. W. Blount, Hugh J. Davis, Jas. L. Dusenberry, Stephen B. Evans, Franklin Hart, John J. Hooks, Wm. W. Hooper, Henry A. Howard, John W. Hutchings, Wm. L. Johnston, Wm. J. Leary, Samuel J. Lowber, Joseph F. Manning, Cornelius G. C. Moore, John M. Moore, John G. B. Myers, Pleasant P. Pearce, Joshua Pender, Alex'r B. Pierce, Henry Seawell, Charles H. Skinner, Stark B. Smith, Mathew W. Williams, John R. Winslow, Charles W. Woollen, Levi S Yates, Owen B. Savage.

The Rev. James Milnor, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, in New York, died suddenly on the night of the 8th inst., in the 71st year of his age. He had presided at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institution a few hours before, apparently in perfect health. He died within five minutes after he was attacked. He was universally respected and esteemed, by good men of all denominations, for he was truly a pious Christian, an able and zealous Minister, and a benevolent man. In 1812, before he entered upon his Ministerial calling, he was a distinguished Member of Congress.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM GRIEF.—We have on record instances of sudden death from excessive joy. Grief has also terrible effects upon our frail systems; but generally the subjects of the latter sink gradually, if at all. Strange as it is, however, we witnessed the other day that the heart can break from the accumulated weight of trouble. Needham Russell, a stout colored man in the prime of life, was afflicted with a swelling in the throat from an abrasion of the main artery, the consequence of over exertion at the great fire in Wilmington, which threatened dissolution should the tumor burst. Midst hopes and fears, he bore up, not with the apathy of a stoic, but the serenity, fortitude, resignation, and patience of a Christian. His solemnly attentive wife frequently said she could not survive his death, and the event proved they were not vain words. As the gun from the Arsenal announced the dawn of the 7th inst., the moment of dread arrived, and while the life-blood gushed out, his wife swooned. In his last struggle he essayed in vain to sustain her, and both together sunk in death. Sound is the slumber that no dreams disturb, and soft the bed of death, 'till the loud clangor of the latest trump shall bid the dead arise. As death could not divide the patient husband from the devoted wife, we may hope their perfect union in a future state where no ills alloy; then may their voices join with ours to the shout of triumph, and the song of praise to Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in His blood, in ever during life.—[*Communicated.*

Master Richard O. Hise, son-in-law of Dr. William A. Shaw, of this town, was killed at Rocky Mount depot, on Friday night last, by jumping, or falling, as is supposed, off the train car as it was running along. The boy was on his way from Nashville, Tennessee, to see his mother, Mrs. Shaw, in this place, whom he had not seen for nearly two years.

Washington N. C. Whig.

The Turpentine Distillery of Mr. Pierce, at Warsaw, Duplin county, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst.

A FEARFUL DISASTER ON THE HUDSON.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Loss of the Steamer Swallow.—The usually safe and peaceful navigation of the Hudson has been marked, since the opening of the present season, by an unusual number of serious accidents; but not for many years have we been startled by an event of such magnitude, and, there is perhaps reason to fear, of such distressing consequences, as that which we are now called on to record. We give all the information that we have been able to obtain.

The Swallow, it appears, left Albany on Monday evening at six o'clock, having on board passengers in numbers variously estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty. At a little after eight o'clock she struck upon the point of the island between Hudson and Athens with such force as to lift the bow entirely out of the water, break the boat in two, and render her a complete wreck.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

STEAMER ROCHESTER, Tuesday, 3 A. M.

My Dear Friend: You may value a few lines from an eye-witness, descriptive of the terrible accident which befell the Swallow last evening. At about 8 o'clock, when going at a rapid rate, the boat struck on a small rock island abreast the town of Athens and the city of Hudson. I was sitting in the upper saloon in conversation. At the first severe shock the passengers rushed below, but fears were calmed for a moment by the outcry that we had only come in contact with a raft. But our ears were speedily assailed by the appalling sounds of the rending of timbers and the evident destruction of the boat, while the stern settled with frightful rapidity. Those who had "turned in" in the after cabin had barely time to leap from their berths before the water was upon them. You can imagine the horrors of the scene at this moment, when more than three hundred souls were thus exposed in the midst of falling snow and almost utter darkness. As the water reached the boiler-fires a sheet of mingled steam, smoke, and flame poured into the boat, illuminating the ghastly countenances with a sudden glare of vivid light, and completing the consternation. The conviction that the cause of fire was to be added to our other imminent perils, curbed the resolution of the stoutest hearts. But the rapid sinking of the boat extinguished the fires, and all was darkness again.

In less than five minutes, by the blessing of God, the stern rested on the bottom, the water being above the windows of the aft saloon state rooms. Several females were drawn out of state rooms by dashing in the windows; two almost exhausted—one very aged, and now lying on board this boat in a precarious situation—were taken from the ladies' cabin by cutting through the floor. They had sustained themselves on settees, with only a few inches of breathing room for their faces. The boat had been forced high and dry upon the rock, and the bow, split open amidships, was left rising almost perpendicularly upward, covered with anxious beings clinging to the bulwarks. The remainder of the passengers were sadly grouped on the forward upper deck, many bewailing the absence of dear companions, and actuated by the most dreadful apprehensions for their fate.

By this time the alarm had been thoroughly communicated to the shore on either side. The bells of the churches began to ring, and the river was soon covered with torches, waving in the fleet of boats that put off to our assistance; while the *Rochester*, which had found it difficult to get to us, and the *Express*, which had now come up, were gradually approaching alongside. The sound of the bells pealing on the air, the shouts of those in the boats, the light of the waving torches, and the wailing grief of many on the wreck, constituted features of a most impressive scene.

In the course of an hour all were taken off who remained. In the Rochester, the past seeming like a terrible dream, I am approaching the city. It can scarcely be but that several are lost. Many leaped immediately overboard in that phrenzy of mind which precluded the power of self-preservation in the water. The doors of most of the state-rooms were so sprung at once as to be immovable, and an examination will probably discover the dead within some of them. I can scarcely hope otherwise.

The boat is a complete wreck. It was a mournful sight as we cast off from her side. The captain behaved nobly—calming fears, and making his voice heard every where in advice, with the most thorough judgment and self-possession. The baggage is almost all deep under water, and will be recovered only in a damaged state.

Our hearty thanks are due to the officers of the Rochester and Express for their prompt assistance and untiring assiduity to save every thing that hand could be laid on.

Friends in the Rochester tell me that the yell of agony, as they describe it, which came to their ears from the sinking boat, was of a character never to be forgotten. Yours, truly,

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Morning.—The apprehensions of loss of life which I have expressed above are fully realized. Several females were seen to be washed off by the water as it rose above the guards, and all, it is thought, could not have escaped from the cabin. Several on board our boat have nothing but their night dresses.

Some of the noblest and some of the meanest traits of the human character appear to have been developed on the calamitous occasion. In one instance, we hear of a man pouring down imprecations on another, who had seized a plank which he had intended for himself. At the same moment, a gallant fellow, who, in striving to save a female placed under his care, had lost his hold, exclaims, on having his head pulled above water by a boat's crew in search of the drowning, "Save her! save her! *Let me* go, and save *her!*" Fortunately both were saved.

Thirteen bodies have been recovered from the boat and the river, and it is feared that there are many more still in the ladies' cabin and state rooms in the after part of the boat, which have not been reached, as that part lies entirely under water. Eleven of the dead are females.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

The letter from our Correspondent, inserted in another column, tells the story of the triumph of the "Democracy" at the New York Municipal Election which took place on Tuesday. Such a result was not unexpected, and was predicted from the moment that three candidates, representing as many distinct parties, were placed in the field. It is apparent from the returns that a different result might have been achieved if there had been union and concert of action among the opponents of Locofocoism. Mr. Havemeyer, the successful candidate, has a plurality of about six thousand votes over Mr. Harper, the candidate of the American Republicans, and upwards of fifteen thousand over Mr. Selden, the regularly nominated candidate of the Whigs. Many members of the Whig party gave their suffrages to Mr. Harper, who is also a Whig, and many of them refused to vote at all. The aggregate vote given for the two Whig candidates exceeds the vote of Mr. Havemeyer by nearly eight hundred.

The result of the charter election in Brooklyn is the same as that in New York. The Whigs and American Republicans each ran a separate ticket, and as a consequence the Locofoco candidate for Mayor is elected.

National Intelligencer.

Legislative Journals.—The Journals of the last Legislature have been printed, and will be immediately transmitted to the several Counties. They make a volume of near 800 pages, and *extra* copies are for sale at this Office, at Three Dollars per copy.

Raleigh Register.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The returns from the election which took place in Connecticut last Monday indicate a total rout of the "Democracy." The Whigs appear to have carried all before them—electing Roger S. Baldwin as their Governor, and all the other Whig candidates for State offices, besides a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and the four members of Congress to which the State is entitled.

Last year there was no election of Governor by the people, the scattering vote amounting to 742 more than Mr. Baldwin's plurality over Governor Cleveland. In the present returns, though the scattering votes are imperfectly stated, they are not sufficiently heavy to defeat an election by the people.

The State will be represented in the next Congress by *four Whigs*, instead of, as in the last Congress, by four Democrats. The Representatives elect are:

Truman Smith, from Fairfield and Litchfield counties, in place of Samuel Simons.

Samuel D. Hubbard, from New Haven and Middlesex, in place of and over John Stewart, the Democratic Representative of the district in the last Congress.

James Dixon, from Hartford and Tolland, in place of and over Thomas H. Seymour.

John A. Rockwell, from New London and Windham, in the place of Geo. H. Catlin.

This is a signal rebuke of the late Representatives of the State who dared to give her vote for the Texan outrage. This triumph is also the more honorable to the firmness and energy of the Whigs of Connecticut, as well as to the intelligence of the people of the State generally, when it is recollected that, having been represented in Congress for two years by Locofocos only, the State has been flooded from this city with the speeches and documents of that side almost exclusively. May her bright example be emulated by such of her sister States as are still subjected to Locofoco rule.

National Intelligencer.

The actual majority for Gov. Baldwin and the whole Whig Ticket, is about 1500. Their plurality over the Locofoco Ticket alone is upwards of 3000. The majority for Mr. Clay last Fall was 1048.

The Madisonian is dead! The announcement of its decease is made by the editor—the veritable John Jones—in the paper of yesterday. Messrs. Theophilus Fisk and Jesse E. Dow have purchased the subscriptions, and on the first of May next, they will commence a new paper to be called "The Constellation." We shall miss the Madisonian. There was verdancy about it that was refreshing. There was a greenness in it that was pleasant and grateful to the wearied eye. It is a pity that it should have died.

The Washington Constitution announces the change in the Globe office. He says:

"We believe it is generally understood that the Globe establishment is about to pass into the hands of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., of the "Richmond Enquirer," and Mr. Heiss, formerly of the "Nashville Union."

This is to be the organ. But the Constellation will fight hard for the public printing, and contest most earnestly the election of Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss, as printers to Congress. The probabilities are that the Globe and the Constellation will have a "very pretty fight," during the life time of both.

Baltimore Patriot.

POSTSCRIPT.

GREAT FIRE.—At Pittsburg, Penn., on Thursday night last, *twelve hundred houses*, in the best part of the city, were consumed by fire. 700 of them were dwellings. At least 4000 persons are thus deprived of house and home. Millions of dollars will not repair the loss. Banks, insurance offices, manufactories, hotels, printing offices, gas works, bridges, stores, warehouses, and dwellings,—every thing within the range of the fire was burnt up, for a space of one mile in length by about 160 yards in breadth.

The Whigs of Montgomery county, in public meeting, have unanimously nominated Ex-Governor Morehead for Congress. Proceedings in our next.

At a Locofoco meeting in Raleigh on Saturday last, a heated discussion arose on a resolution to nominate James B. Shepard for Congress in this District. It was finally passed, 26 votes to 23. So the Delegates were instructed to vote in the District Convention.

"Procul Iste" in our next. It came to hand after our paper was at press.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 16.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	30 a 40
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	5 a 7½	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	28 a 30	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box. ½ x,	$12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
" dry,	8 a 10	Wheat,	70
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	26 a 28
Lard,	6½ a 7	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$2¼ a $2½		

REMARKS.—No change to notice in Produce or Goods. Cotton 5 to 5½. Bacon 6 to 7. Corn 50 to 55.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 9.

The last sales of No. 1 soft turpentine were at 2 53; hard has advanced to 1 50; it is much in demand for distillers use. Tar remains at 1 25

Timber is without change; daily sales of mill qualities at 5 to 6½. Extra prime will bring 7 and 7½.

There is no flooring boards at market, and there is considerable inquiry for them. The last offered brought 12¼. Wide boards continue at 7, and scantling at 6.

A lot of R. O. dressed hhd. staves brought 12 dls.

Shingles are dull; one lot, inferior, sold at 1¼.

A cargo North County corn sold this week at 46 cts. There is another cargo afloat unsold. The store price is about 55 cts.

Bacon is worth 7 to 7½ for hog round, and 8½ for hams. Sales of lard in bbls. and kegs at 7½ to 8.

183 bbls. and 42 hhds. N. O. molasses, brought 31 cts. on the wharf.—*Chronicle.*

Cotton at Columbia 5½ to 6½. At Cheraw 4½ to 6. At Augusta 4½ to 6¾, principal sales 5½ to 5¾. At Columbus 4 to 5¾. At Macon 4½ to 5¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 7¾. Corn 53 to 55. Oats 30. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Sugar 6½ to 7. Molasses 29 to 34.

At New York, Cotton quiet, with a decline of ⅛—waiting the arrival of the Steamer from Liverpool. Uplands 4 to 7¾. Beeswax 30. Feathers 28. Flour 4 37 to 4 75. Corn 48 to 49. Molasses 32 to 36, a decline of 1 to 2 cents.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,031,118 bales, against 1,662,520 last year.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 3d inst., by S. C. Bruce, Esq., Mr. JOSIAH LAWHON to Miss JANE, second daughter of Dempsey Sowell, Esq.

DIED,

In Martin county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. SUSAN PATRICK, much lamented by her husband and many friends.

At Cedar Bluff, Alabama, ADDISON C. HINTON, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, son of the late Col. William Hinton, of Wake county.

Near Natchez, Mississippi, very suddenly, of Yellow Fever, Dr. WILLIAM G. CRAIG, formerly of Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

At Newbern, on the 1st instant, GREEN M. CUTHBERT, Esq., Attorney at Law, in the 28th year of his age.

At Washington city, on Thursday last, Doctor THOMAS SEAWELL, an eminent Physician of that city, aged 59.

In Rowan county, on the 31st ult., SAMUEL RIBELIN, Esq. formerly State Senator from that county and Davie, aged 38. Also, on the 4th inst. Mr. WM. E. POWE, aged 50. Also, same day, Mr. GILLESPIE CULBERTSON, aged 44. In Salisbury, same day, Mrs. MARY DOUGLAS, wife of Dr. George B. Douglas, and daughter of Mrs. Ellis of Davidson, aged 19.

In Mocksville, on the 6th inst., Mr. E. R. BIRKHEAD, aged 35.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 9, Henrietta Co's Boats Post Boy and Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Hall, H L Myrover & Co, J D Williams, B Rose & Son, J W Wooten, A W Steel, Cook & Hodges, D Johnson, S J Hinsdale, Jones & Dunn, C T Haigh & Son, D A Ray & Co, Joseph Baker, C Lutterloh, P Taylor, W McL McKay, Gardner & McKethan, J H & J Martine, E Fuller, M McKinnon, Cook & Troy, H Leete, C B Mallett, H Branson, T S Lutterloh, D & W McLaurin, H Lilly, and E J Lilly, of this place; and for Jenkins & Biles, G W Johnson, B Oats, J & J A Worth, (Asheborough,) J & J A Worth, (Fall Grove,) W Clark, J R Brown, C Moore, Richmond Co, D P McDonald, T Munroe, A Smedes, Parks & Martin, G Wolfack, T Meredith, B F Atkins, D McNeill, F McKellar, Marsh & Moffitt, and Jesse Hargrave, of the interior.

Also, April 13, O'Hanlon's boat Odd Fellow, with Goods for E W Wilkings, J H & J Martine, J D Starr, H L Myrover & Co, Cook & Troy, H Lilly, G & H McMillan, Mrs E McIntyre, C T Haigh & Son, J Waddill, Jr, C P Mallett, S J Hinsdale, W E Kirkpatrick, and P P Johnson & Co, of this place; and for Brown & Maxwell, M Boger, Scott & McAdoo, McAdoo & Scott, E & W Smith, J W Thomas, W Burney, H A Rarsville, T Burney & Co, Bethel & Blackwell, A Hunt, and Smith & Stacy.

Also, April 16, Henrietta Co's boat Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E W Wilkings, E J Lilly, E J Hale, J D Williams, Hall & Hall, H L Myrover & Co, E Fuller, C T Haigh & Son, S T Hawley, B. M. Orrell, J Kyle, T S Lutterloh, P P Johnson & Co, D Johnson, C B Mallett, Cook & Hodges, J Crow, and A Jessup, of this place; and for J Stanly, Little River Co, Newlin & Farlow, T Caldwell & Son, Worth & Thomas, J R Brown, Jenkins & Biles, J & T C Worth, T C Worth, J M Worth & Co, J & J A Worth, W Clark, Marsh & Moffitt, D P Keelin, W Welsh, W Welsh & Co, F Nixon, W Winkle, N Hunt, J Vogle, G W Johnson, A H Lindsay, J W Lindsay, T C Pfohl, Wiseman, Beal & Co, J H Thompson, J M Smith, J J & A C Blum, J Wiseman & Co, J Hargrave, Murchison, Reid & Co, J H Haughton, M B Gillis, and Charles H[illegible] of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 9, boat Post Boy, with Cotton Yarn, Domestics, &c. &c., for Hall & Johnson, D A Ray & Co, C T Haigh & Son, A W Steel, T C Blake, and H L Myrover & Co.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the new Brick Store, (on the North side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son,) an entirely

New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of blue, wool-dyed black, and invisible green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Merino ditto; Summer Cloths; Drap-de-tet Gambroons; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Brown Linens and Drillings; Irish Linen; a large and handsome assortment of Prints; Printed Muslins and Lawns; Balzorines; Lupinas; Victorias; black and figured Silks; Bishop Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid, and Book Muslins; Fancy Silk Shawls and Points; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Hose; Gymps and Gymp Cords; Cords and Tassels; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Bed Ticks; Stocks and Cravats; Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a good assortment of Fur, Wool, and Palm Leaf HATS; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Shoes, Buttons and Combs, &c.

These Goods were selected with great care by the Subscriber, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the Stock.

HENRY LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1845. 54-8w

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia in part, the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Cambrics, Muslins, plaid Silks, Lawns, Irish and Brown Linens, Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown Hose and ½ Hose, purple, black and fancy colored Victoria Prints, Gambrooms, Nankins, Marseilles, Silk, and black Satin Vestings, fine, plain, and fig'd Silk Cravats, Suspenders, superior Needles and Pins, black, blue, green, and invisible green Cloths, plain and fancy seasonable Cassimeres, fashionable Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, some very fine.

50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira and Java,
8 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars.
10 do. Molasses,
300 sacks Salt,
5 tons Swedes Iron, &c. &c.

Together with HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CROCKERY; with fine LIQUORS and WINES, of every description.

We are confident that the qualities of the Goods will please, and are determined that the prices shall be satisfactory to those who call.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 15, 1845. 54tf

FOR SALE.

3 GOOD MULES. Inquire of
JAMES S. GRANT.
1st door East of Mr. Hale's Bookstore.
April 16, 1845. 54-tf

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE at Liberty Point is now open for the reception of Travellers. The Proprietor will use his best endeavors to render agreeable the sojourn of all who may give him a call.

JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1845. 54-4wt

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, April 8, 1845.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 5th day of May, proximo.

54-3w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, April 8, 1845.

THIS Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst., and the same will be payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 5th day of May.

54-3w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

LIST OF LETTERS

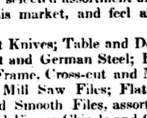
REMAINING in the Post Office at Lawrenceville, N. C., on the 1st of April 1845,—which will be sent to the General Post Office Department, if not taken out in three months from this time:—

John L. Christian, (2,) John H. Montgomery, Jno. Simmons, John Morris, James Yarbrough, William Ferrell, Moses Gibson, (2,) Beauford T. Watt, Jas. L. Gaines, Calvin W. Wooly, Register of Montgomery County, Lenard Hudson, Lewis Carlker, William Coggan, Sally Simmons, Elizabeth Bell, James McRae.

54] THOS. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

WATCHES,

Watches and Jewelry!!



THE LARGEST and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best Workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall street, New York,
Jan'y 24, 1845.—43-3mi (Up Stairs.)

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

HAY STREET, nearly opposite their Old Stand,

HAVE now on hand, received by Steamers Henrietta, Cotton Plant and Wm. B. Meares, and will receive by arrivals daily expected, their usual Large and General Assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as will present to purchasers great inducements. Their Stock having been laid in by one of the firm residing at the North, their regular customers and strangers are respectfully invited to give their extensive and well selected assortment an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they intend not to be undersold in this market, and feel assured that they can sell upon terms that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Their Stock consists in part as follows:—Pen and Pocket Knives; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Spring, Cast and German Steel; Panel, Hand and Ripping Saws; Brass and Iron-back Saws; Compass Saws; Billet, Frame, Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Sheffield Braces and Bitts; Scotch Braces; Patent Saw Sets; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Flat, Round, Square, Half-round and Three-square, Rough, Bastard, Second-Cut and Smooth Files, assorted sizes, 3 to 15 inches; Wood and Horse Rasps; Cast and German Steel Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges; Turning Chisels and Gouges; Hollow Augers and Bitts for Spokes and Fellows, ⅜ to 1 inch; Patent, Concave common and Single Twist Patent Screw Augers, ½ inch to 2½ inches; Cast Steel Plain and Lip Auger Bitts, assorted, ½ to 1; Centre and Pod Bitts; Cast Steel single and double Plane Irons, warranted quality; Drawing Knives and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Log and Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Amity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ½ to 3 inches; Bench and Bed Screws; Bed Keys; Curry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron Mortars and Pestles; Tinned Iron Tea, Table and Basting Spoons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges, Raising and Parliament Hinges; Chest, Table, H. L. and Wrought Hooks and Hinges; Hooks and Staples; Hasps and Staples; Common and Patent Spiral Window Springs; Patent Blind and Shutter Fastenings; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Saddlers' Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts; Wrought and Horse-shoe Nails; Cut Nails; Brads and Spikes, 4 to 6 inches; Steel-faced Mouse-hole Anvils, Sledges and Hammers; Common Spring and Cotter Key'd Vises; Smith's Bellows, 24 to 48 inches; Bellows Nails and Pipes; Sheep Shears, Reap Hooks and Cutting Knives; Flint and Percussion Gun Locks; Split and Rib'd Percussion Caps; Gun and Blacksmiths' Screw Plates; Scale Beams and Patent Balances; Rogers' Steelyards and

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,	ABR'M T. BOSKERCK,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT,	FRANCIS STEINHEIL,
FREDERICK W. FAVRE,	SAM'L H. CLAPP,
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,	JOHN LEGGETT,
JOHN SKILLMAN,	CHAS. O. HANDY,
SAM'L WILLETS,	LEMUEL RICHARDSON.
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF.	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against FIRE in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars!

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 24, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.
July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

Jan'y 28, 1843. 39-1Y

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

SIGN OF THE

BIG **SHOE.**

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, two doors East of David Shaw's Confectionary. He has on hand a large assortment of **SHOES**, coarse and fine, made of the best materials, and by as good workmen as there are in Fayetteville.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all work, where the cash is paid on delivery of the article.

He returns his thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favor.

MENDING done as usual.

JOHN SILLBAN.
February 15, 1845. 48-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white party gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
10 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron,

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spades, indigo, madder, epsom salts, copperas, Collins' turpentine axes, cut broad iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Little River osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices.

J. D. W.

COTTON YARNS.

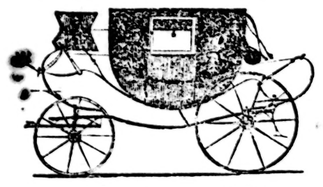
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

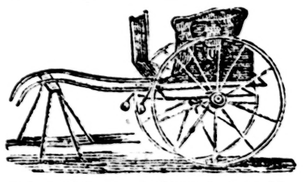
October 1, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.
Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hudlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.
March 4, 1845. 48tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.
Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

Tri-weekly Stage Line

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2400** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.
Marion, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to deter the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES: a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15. Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON,
ARCH'D McLERAN,
ANGUS CAMERON,
(Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
(Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County.)
DANIEL McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5600 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with saw Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*☜

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
October 24, 1844. 30tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES*, a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON* for MACHINERY; *BEST JUNIATA IRON*, assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES*, and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON*, all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARD WARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel-mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Laine; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cogniac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual.

D. McL.
Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.
May 21, 1844. 7tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*
Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

NOTICE.

JUST received on consignment, the running works of two four horse Wagons. Also, one four horse Wagon, with cover, &c. complete, ready for the road. All of which are warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

Also for sale, two likely young MULES.

JAMES S. GRANT.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1845. 49tf

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh Supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.